NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Views of General Houston on the Union of the States.

ONSLAUGHT ON SOUTH CAROLINA. AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN THE HOUSE STRANCE DEBITE AND UPROARIOUS SCENE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

budidents from all Parts of the Country. &c., &c., &c.

General Sam Houston's Letter.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1851. My DEAR RELATIVE :- I thank you for your favor recently received, and in reply I must assure you that I do in relation to the present attitude of our antional as

In connection with these I have recently seen in the public papers, a letter from General James Hamilton, of 15, 1850, and addressed to Langdon Cheves, containing some suggestions and sentiments in which I cannot co incide. These are times of wide-spread agitation, and of deep and earnest feeling on the part of many of our the following extracts from the letter of Gen. Hamilton, are likely to be productive of evil consequences, however well meant by him. His name has been long familiar to the public as one of the most ardent and cetive of the champions of South Carolina in the times of nullification, and his late conciliatory admonitions have invested his opinions with increased influence among the moderate and rational friends of the coun try. These suggestions, therefore, if erroneous or The chiect I have in view is not to engage in a news to you and some other friends at Richmond, that, a he places Virginia in the vanguard, in his contemplated movement, it appears proper that steps should be taken there to manifest her dissent from the high honor proposed. These are the extracts to which I desire especially to invit, your attention. In many other portions of his letter, opinions are thrown out which I also deem justly obmoxious to criticism; but as these are the mos essential. I will confine my observations to them

essential, I will conduce my observations to them alone:—
In the letter which I addressed to the people of South Carolina, I likewise asserted broadly that it was unnecessary for the South to incur the moral responsibility of discriving the Union; that the fanatics, abbilitionists, and profligate demanques of the non-slaveholding States would save them the trauble; that events were travelling quite fast enough the towards this consumation. Have I been a false prophet? They have journeyed with an unanticipated velocity. Since my letter was written, has not Vermoat, within her limits, repealed the Fugitive Slave bill? and has not Massachusetts of facts annu led it? May not the causa feder is said now to have avisen? Will not Virginia now move? Will she mas call a convention of all the Southern Sates to meet at Richmond? Will not each and all of them inspond to the invocation of this great and removed Commenwealth, makes of a said of Virginia in Poervo, as I believe in myowa the Union. I believe it will lead to convention of the States, and, if possible, to a fresh understanding of the bargian, and that we may obtain fresh guarances for the protection of our slave institutions by an inhibition of the always discussion in Cengress, and also secure amendments to the constitution restricting the taxing and appropriating power within due brade. But may the trial of those resurress and these truths never be put to the test: May Virginia, in her wisdom, in all the dignity and gravity which belong to that august Commonwealth, summon all the States. If they dedict that they can give us no security for our domestic institutions—that Richmond, for the purpose of avving, if possible, the Union, by referring the ulterior solution of this mighty question to a convention of all the States. If they dedict that they can give us no security for nor domestic institutions—that they cannot live in the rame Union with those who have the bright and plages spot of the security of the rest point to be noticed is the alleged fact that the

The first point to be noticed is the alleged fact that the demagogues and abolition fanatics of the North are pressing on the contest with fearful velocity—that Verment has nullified the Fugitive Slave law, and that uderis has arisen; and he appeals to Virginia to move forward. Now, it must be very obvious that the ources of General Hamilton's intelligence are not very trustworthy; for nothing is clearer to those who he anti-slavery agitation in the free States is in a grea measure subsiding; that the demagogues who were parfalling into the exclusive hands of the threadbare white Sanatics, like Garrison and Gerritt Smith, and those o the negroes who belong to the Fred Douglass order o runaway patriots. The unwarranted agitation that pre sult, and that is, to arouse the popular attention the sober, quiet, patriotic masses of the free States to the character and danger of these abolition machina-tions. The moment they arrested public notice, that moment they were destined to be crushed. We see the process daily going on; the Union movement is heaving up society from its greatest depth of feeling, power, as chaff is driven before the whiriwind. The action of Vermont took place during the extreme violence of the fanatical fever in her legislative bodies; and even, as it was, the not passed by a fraudulent crick, and, since its exposure, has excited in th breasts of the people the most determined hostility. It is believed they will hasten to repeal it, and to wipe out the disgrace it has entailed on the State. So far as Massachusetts is concerned, only a single case has occurred there to warrant General Hamilton's remark, and no well informed citizen of hers believes it will be very soon followed by another of a like nature. There are three other points in these extracts deserving of consideration. General Hamilton, thinks virginis should lead off at once in favor of a Southern Convention, to be held at Richmond; that a convention of all the States would be the fruit of this movement; and that the federal constitution should be amended, so as to recure new guarantees for the rights of the South, and a fresh understanding of the bargaia.—Now, to all and singular of these things, I object, because they are totally unnecessary. This Southern Convention is the bantling of the abortive Nashville Convention and could secure no good end, but to protract agitation, and furnish a sort of safety valve for the evercharged patricts of South Carolina and Mississippi te let off their extra gas. This can be just as well done in town meetings, legislative assemblies. Fourth of July orations and on other suitable cosacions, for these pyrotechnic displays. If a Southern Convention should be held at Richmond, or elsewhere, it would be likely to contain a large portion of the violent and active ultraists of all the Southern States, for they would be vigilant and industrieus, and would seek a place among its members for the convenient epportunity it would afford them to create disturbances, for hedge the people in advance to some attreme measures, and to organise a body of co operators, who might control the legislative assemblies and their real design. Should a convention of all the States atterwards assemble, what could it accomplish? It could meet with no valuable purpose in view but to amend the federal constitution of all the States atterwards assemble, what could give the Unio breasts of the people the most determined hostility.
It is believed they will hasten to repeal it, and to wipe out the disgrace it has entailed on the State. So far

safeguard, and, impliedly at least, concedes that the constitution does not aiready protect her rights. Is any wise stateman of the South ready to admit that the federal constitution is not the very eggs of his sectional rights and privileges, as well as those of the free States? I should regard such a man as little less than demented. Why, then, brouch the idea of amending that glorious instrument, which is as near perfection now as human wisdom can make it! If it be abured or violated, amendment will not prevent that; for it is as easy to abuse or violate the amendment as the original instrument itself.

It is impossible to close our eyes to the conspicuous figure South 'arolina is endeavoring to cut in this emergency. She coquetted with Missisappi, and produced that unlucky nondescript, the Nashville Convention. Be courted Georgia, and offered the lead in the great enterprise to her, but that noble State contemptously rejected it. She is now coaring the old dominion to join her mad scheme, and offering, as an inducement, to place in her giant hands theorisms of treason? I believe she will spura it with disdata. The Union and the federal constitution are to draw to Virginia accept or return the state of the contempt of treason. I be leave the will spura it with disdata. The Union and the federal constitution are in their more than the contempt of the search of the

ed Andrew Jackson, the "pilot who weathered the first storm."

I have hastily eketched these exude suggestions, and now submit them to you, in the hope that they may stimulate you and others to adopt some effective measures to rescue Virginia from the lenst shade of suspicion that she countenances this movement which she has been invited to lend. The invitation that has been invited to lend. The invitation that has been tendered to you requires an answer; let it be such as is worthy the proud fame of Virginia.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servart and friend.

Hon. John Letteren, Richmond, Va.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS-TROUBLE WITH REGARD TO PATHER RITCHIS-CHEAP POSTAGE STOCK DOWN-HOCUS POCUS STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, ETC. Father Ritchie's case, in the House, has been recom

mitted, with instructions to cypher out his exact losees. That makes it hard, and very doubtful.

The River and Harbor bill was taken up by a majo

rity of the House, which indicates its complete success.

The French spoliations are in a very bad way. Cheap postage ditto. Patent bill ditto. The confusion of parties and cliques here beggars all

General Paez arrived here yesterday.

The number of deaths here during t e month of

sisting of sugar and molasses, was sold yesterday at

sisting of sugar and molasses, was sold yesterday at Georgetown. The sugar averaged \$6 30, and the molasses 32 cents.

Our citizens are much gratified with the appointment by Gov. Lowe of Robert J. Brent, formerly of the Washington bar, as Attorney-General of Maryland, vice Mr. Richardson deceased.

The proposition has been revived for the creation of a monument by the legal profession, over the remains of the late William Ware, in the Congressional burial ground. The spot is new unmarked by any stone whatever.

Massachusetts Politics.

Bosrov, Feb. 13, 1851.

The vote in this city, to day, for a ropresentative in place of Dr. Spence, deceased, was 

onceded that he cannot be elected.

Gen. Henderson's Trial-Steamer Sunk, New Onleans, Feb 12, 1851. The jury on the second trial of General Henderson

have been discharged, from their inability to agree on a verdict.

The steamer Caddo, loaded with cotton, has sunk in Lake Bistenean. No lives were lost. It is thought none of the cargo will be saved.

Child Killed by a Runaway Horse.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18, 1851. knocked down a little girl about ten years of age, the daughter of Mr. Pugeot. Her head was struck by the whilletree with such force as to cause instant death.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1851. A resolution was offered in the Senate, calling on the Auditor General for the cause of delay in publishing the annual statements of the different banks in Penn sylvania. It was laid on the table for the present. Numerous patitions were presented in the House.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1851.

The Rousatonic up passenger train of cars, yester day afternoon, while passing over the curve between Great Barrington and Van Duzensville fras thrown from the track, by the spreading of the rails, from

trains.

The Ratiroad Convention, this morning, resoived to reduce the fare on all trains of through passengers, from Albany to Buffale, to \$6.00—the same to take effect on the lat of April.

Letter Falls, Feb. 18, 1851.
Earl Trumbuil, a well known and much respected citizen, was accidentally killed yesterday, about on o'clock at his yarn factory, in this place. He was engaged chopping lee from the water-wheel, when it started suddenly, catching him as it revolved, and breaking his logs in a most shocking manner. He died instantly, leaving a young wife and child.

The free sollers, in convention, yesterday, nominated

Bat. TOHORE. Feb. 13, 1851. The Mobile papers, received to-day, report that the The Monie papers, received to-day, report that the brig Erie, of Baltimore, from New Orleans, for Rio Janeiro, was lost on the western reef of the Bahamas, on the 2d inst. The vessel's bottom grounded to pieces, and her deck floated off, to which the crew clung and remained three days a heavy gain pravailing the whole time. They were finally rescued by a wreeking schooner, and carried into Kassau, N. P. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION

Senate

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, OFFICE, CORNER OF BEAVER AND HANDYER STREETS.

PETITIONS AND REPORTS. Numerous petitions and reports were presented on

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce again the bill to pay Missouri the two per cent fund.

Mr. Rosk introduced a joint resolution for ice boats on the Potomac, to carry the mails during the winter.

Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry, to place naval

chaplains on the same feeting, as to compensation, as surgeens, was adopted.

FARRIER OF THE RESOLUTION CREATURG THE BANK OF LIEUTENBAGE OF THE RESOLUTION CREATURG THE BANK OF LIEUTENBAGE.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by Brevet, was put on its final passage, and passed—yeas 31, nays 16.

Hr. Norris moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the bill to amend the patent laws.

Mr. Bernier opposed the motion, and urged that the bill regulating the fees of marshale, clerks and atterneys of the United States should be first considered.

Mr. Rows urged the taking up of the Postage bill.

Mr. Downs was in layor of taking the special orders in their regular course.

After a long debate, Mr. Merris smootion was rejected—ayes 21, nays 24.

Various verbal amendments were made in the details of the bill.

Mr. Downs moved an amendment authorizing the departments to make allowance of a reasonable compensation in all cases of unadjusted claims for extra professional duties. This amendment is supposed to cover the claim of Mr. Durand, late attorney for Louisiana.

After a long debate the amendment was rejected. Ayes 10.

Mr. Walken offered an amendment that when a marshal finds it necessary to call out the military, in order to enable bim to execute a process, the troops shall be allowed three dollars per day each.

Mr. Tunney said that the compensation was teo high; two dollars a day and roast beef was enough for any one of the troops.

House of Mepresentatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

Mr. Bavev. (dem.) of Virginia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropria-tions for the army, for the year ending June, 1852. Re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of

The ilouse resumed the consideration of the resolu-tion reported yesterday, for the relief of Thomas the Congressional printing.
Mr. Manemann contended that the contract was

taken without an intention of performing it, and replied to the remarks delivered yesterday by Mr. More head.
Mr. Holliday, (dem.) of Va., supported the resolu

Mr. Holliday, (dem.) of Va., supported the resolution, and gave reasons why Mr. Ritchie should be indemnified. The House decided out of order the pending amendment of Mr. Crowell, to indemnify Masses. Wendell & Van Benthuysen for losses in printing for the thirtieth Congress.

Mr. Ashmun, (whig.) of Mass., said, but little more than two weeks remained in which to do public business. Both sides of the question had been heard, and, presuming that the minds of gentlemen were made up, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Strukes, (whig.) of Pa. moved to lay the Ritchie relief resolution on the table. Negatived, by year 90, nays 110.

Mr. McWillie, (dem.) of Miss., defended the resolution and referred to the fact that Mr. Ritchie, hefore the investigating committee, said that the printing could not be done for less than a deduction of one-third from the prices established in 1819. Mr. Wendell testified before the committee that his bid was two-thirds less than the prices of that year; that he lost eighteen thousand dollars by the contract, and that fifty, five and two thirds per cent less than the prices of 1819 would indomnify him. It was proved that Mr. Ritchie did his work ten or fifteen per cent better than Mr. Wendell. The committee proposed to give Mr. Ritchie did his work ten or fifteen per cent better than Mr. Wendell. The committee proposed to give Mr. Ritchie fifty per cent less as indemnify. Mr. McWillie earnestly pleaded for Mr. Ritchie.

The question was taken, and the resolution for relief was re-committed to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to inquire and report whether Mr. Ritchie has executed the public printing, having regard to the quality of the work and to time, agreeably to the contract, and what sum he has lost by the contract. Yeas 109, nays 91.

GREAT HUBBUR IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
On motion, the House went into Committee of the
Nhole on the State of the Union, Mr. Meads in the

Mr. Bayev, (dem.) of Virginia, moved that the de-ficiency bill be taken up.
Mr. Duka. (whig) of New York, moved to take up the River and Harbor bill.

There was much confusion, and cries of "question,"

question."
The CHAIRMAN decided that Mr. Duer's motion was not of order.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Duer's motion was out of order.

Mr. Schenck. (wbig) of thio, arose to the question—contending that it was in order, being the first on the calendar.

Mr. McLane. (dem.) of Maryland, arose to the question that Mr. Duer's motion was not in order pending Mr. Bayly's motion.

Mr. Buyly's motion.

Mr. Buyly's motion would content himself with giving notice that he would, after that was disposed of, move to take up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Bayly's motion was disagreed to—Ayes 90, noes 161.

Mr. Bayly moved that the West Point Academy bill be taken up.

be taken up.
Various motions were made to rise, and amid the noise, Mr. Dona moved to take up the River and Harbor

Mr. Durk moved to take up the River and Harbor bill.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Durk appealed.

The rules were read, questions were raised, the confusion continued; and the question being taken, the committee refused to sustain the Chairman's decision.

Ayes 54, noes 103.

Motions that the committee rise were made, and voted down.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR SILL.

Was then taken up—ayes 109, noes 9.

Some gentlemen refused to vote, in order that the committee might be left without a quorum.

The bill was read, and Mr. McLanz, of Maryland, who was epitiled to the floor, gave way for a motion that

The bill was read, and Mr. McLanz, of Maryland, who was entitled to the floor, gave way for a motion that the committee rise, which did not prevail. Ayes 30, noce 92.

Mr. Monsz (dem.), of Louisiana, asked Mr. McLanz whether it was his intention to force the bill through without debate?

Mr. McLanz replied that if the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would give him till the fourth of March, he would, with great pleasure, continue the debate. Till that day he would be willing to submit the matter to him.

Mr. Barty said it seemed to him that the House did not intend to give the Committee of Ways and Means a day for the Appropriation bills, until the 4th of March. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas (dem.), of Tennessee, asked whether the bill had been printed. He was not able to procure a copy, and none was to be had.

Mr. Schenck (in bis seat)—The gentleman has lost his copy that sail. (Laughter.)

As soon as the noise partially subsided, Mr. McLanz said that, according to the demonstrations made with regard to taking up this bill, it was of great interest and importance. He was bound to assume that 't demanded of him a careful explanation of the pro-silons, to induce the House to support it. The committee would parden him for suggesting that there is no relation between this and a general system of internal improvements, as known to the people and the public mee of the country, and the national policy. There is no relation between the policy and specific appropriations for specified rivers and harbors, either for light houses, buoys, or piers, and the removal of obstructions, and a general system of internal improvements. The bill proposes to provide for public works indispensably necessary for facilitating commerce. As he proceeded to show, more than three-fourths of the objects in the bill had been adjusted and prepared by the proper depactment, and had been approved by all the republican Presidents dewn to Mr. Polk. The bill was based on grounds similar to those on which the demeratic party went into the cam

some named did not express an opinion that an amendment of the constitution was necessary; but that it was to be denied. What I vaid was, that they signed the bills.

was to be denied. What I raid was, the bills.

Mr. Ruar-Did Jefferson?

Mr. Ruar-Did Jefferson?

Mr. Rchans-I said they signed bills which contained precisely similar items, or character, of the expenditures. I profess to betwee that Mr. Madison made the true distinction, and that Jefferson did not; and he objected to the general system, and pointed to abuses. The river and harbor bill, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, was reported by Silas Wright.

Mr. Holmes (dem.) of S. C., observed that Silas Wright voted for the tariff bill.

Mr. McLans-So would I have voted for it.

Mr. Holmes.—Will the gentlementell what democracy is?

Mr. McLane.—So would I have roted for it.
Mr. Holles.—Will the gentlementell what democracy is?
Mr. McLane.—If I had wanted a sarcaim, before all others, I would have called upon the gentlemen.
(Laughter.)
Mr. Holmes.—I have the advantage.
Mr. McLane.—Those who live in glass domes should not throw stones." As to democracy, I held that the true virtue, as an honorable test of a party man, is fdelity to his party organization.
Vercra.—Is that your view? (Laughter.)
Mr. McLane.—Stop a moment.
Cares.—Go on;" define the position."
Mr. McLane.—Stop a moment.
Cares.—Go on;" define the position."
Mr. McLane.—When you come to ask me what democracy means, you throw me into philosophy and abstraction; but when you ask what democracy means, sa known to the history of the country, I am prepared to answer. I'll tell you what it is.
Cares.—"Hear him;" "go on."
Mr. Carera, (dem.) of Oho.—If the gentleman will give way, I will move that the committee rise.—(Laughter)
Mr. McLane.—I don't yield the floor to anybody.
Cares.—"Go on."
[Gentlemen were standing in every part of the hall; and the chafman repeatedly called to order.
Mr. McLane.—I am asked, by the gentleman from Seuth Carolina, to waive the general question, and say, that is the democratic policy. I think, as in 1848 it was Case and Butler, Terras, Oregon, and the whole of it.

[The noise was greater than at any former period.] whole of it.

[The noise was greater than at any former period.]

The clear and distinct voice of Mr. Swasiav. (whig.)

of N. C. was heard above the din, saying there is on much noise and confusion that we cannot hear. (Im-

of N. C., was heard above the din, saying there is so much notes and confusion that we cannot hear. (Immoderate laughter.)

Causa—"Gmod." "Hit him again." "Ha, ha."

Mr. McLave resumad—In 1844 I indicated what I thought to be the type and symbol of democracy. In 1840, coon skins and hard cider were the platform of the whigs, unless my friend from Virginia found it in Poinsett's Militia law That was not democratic.

Mr. Bendon, (dem.) of Va., rising—Does the gentleman allude to me? (Laughter.)

Mr. McLave—Yes. I thought that you were a member of the militia.

Mr. Raddon We, in Virginia, regard principles rather than men; and in defining what constitutes the democratic party, I though that the gentleman ought to tell the principles.

Mr. Caversa—The gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. McLave said he was sorry that those who had invited this course of remark had become fatigued with it. The gentleman from South Carolina had pronounced the first interrogatory, and had derived no estification from it. He (Mr. McLaue) should not have felt called upon to throw off the vell but to meet the attact. He was content, himself, to vote for this bill, without regard to the propositions of individuals or parties.

or parties.

Without concluding, Mr. McLane gave way for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailed.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1851.

Of eitigens of Northern New York, for the bridging of New York, for equalization of tolls on railroads.

TRESPASSES ON LAND.

true construction of the penal statute relating to tree-

Mr. Carrolle, of Rensselaer, laid on the table the following resolution:

Reselved, If the Assembly concur, that in the judgment of this Leprilature, Hon. Daniel Webster has ably stated the well astablished principles of the government of the Cuited States, in regard to its intercourse with foreign nations, in his etter to Chevalier Hulesmann, Charge d'Affairs from the government of Ametric, dated December I, 1850, and that, applying the same principles, the general government should use its legitimate influence towards securing the same toleration of opinion and worship for American eithers in fersign countries, that foreigners only in this ceustry, and also to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COUNTY.

Mr. Monnan gave notice of a bill to allow the Mer-chants' Exchange Company to borrow money to pay its debte.

the debte.

Mr. Cholius gave notice of a bill to amend the act to facilitate the examination of titles to land in the city of New York.

The wollection of Manorial ments.

The bill providing for the stay of proceedings to collect reat on manorialiands, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Bancock, providing for the discontinuance of the proceedings under the joint resolution, in order to accertain whether the title to manorial lands is good. Rejected.

The Benate then adjourned.

Mr. H. J. ALLEN reported favorably on the bill for the licensing and government of pilots by way of Sandy Hook.

THE MILITIA BILL. Mr. Hanns reported favorably on the bill relative to the militia of the State. SIGHT DRAFTS.

Mr. Townseno reported favorably on the bill in rerespect to the payment of drafts at sight. LAPIRS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ing the Ladies' Benevolent Aid Society of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, of New York,

dist Episcopal Church of New York.

Mr. Underwood reported on so much of the Governors message as relates to unclaimed notes in the Comptreller's office, by a joint resolution, providing for their destruction under the direction of the Comptroller. Laid over.

THE U. S. RUNATORSHIP AND THE COMPROSIDE MEASURES.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, called up the resolution offered by him, that the Legislature will not elect a United States Senator until they express their opinions of the compromise measures.

Mr. THOMPSON advocated the passage of the resolution.

tion.
Mr. Turnish opposed its passage.
Mr. Tronsson moved the previous question
Mr. Baross moved to lay it on the table.

ayes 48, nose 36.

A bill was introduced incorporating the eity of WilA bill was introduced to consolidate the different railtoads between Schenectady and Roffaio.
THE CITY OF WILLIAMSURGE.
A bill was introduced incorporating the eity of Wil-

Ismsburgh.

Mr. A. A. THOMPSON OFFICE COMPROMISE.

Mr. A. A. THOMPSON OFFICE A resolution opposing the course of Senator Seward, and calling on the Judiciary Committee for a report on the resolutions relative to the compromise measures referred to them. Laid over. Adjourned.

Railroads in Hitnois and Hissourt. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13, 1861.
The Illinois Legislature has deserd a liberal charter

or a railroad from Illinois town to Vincinnes. The Missouri Senate has passed the Pacific, Hanni

Maryland Convention-Movements of Box.

Batterone, Feb. 13, 1831 The Maryland Reform Convention decided to-day gainst biennial sessions of the Legislature in future, and in favor of annual limited sessions. Crewds of Bastonians are here, en route for Wash-

ington-all in fine spirits.

No mail south of Petersburg has been received to-

Late from Hayti.

Accounts from Cape Haytien to the 24th ult, have been received. The country remains quiet. Coffee was source. A new ordinance, relative to trais with foreign countries, was promulgated on the 22d of January.

Great Ice Flood in the Susquehanna-The Conl Mines Flooded-Destruction Threat-ened,

Coal Mines Flouded—Destruction Threatened.

Persynon, Lucenne Co., (Pa.) Feb. 13, 1851.

The recent heavy rains have caused a great fixed in the Surquebanna. The ice in the river has been moved several times, and piled up to a great height along the banks in this vicinity. It is much to be feared that great damage will be caused by the immense quantity of ice, should a final break up ensue at this stage of the water. Mr. Pettis, a gentleman residing on the opposite side of the river from this place, was obliged to leave his dwelling, yesterday, owing to the high water. We understand that several coal mines in this region have filled up with back water from the river. The water is said to be three feet higher than ever known before. I havef just learned that part of one of the new piars, at this place, has been torn down by the goving of the lee.—

Philod. Bulletin,

Metcorological Observations, Feb. 13.

BY MORRE'S LIPE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

BUTMALO.—The morning was very pleasant, with a mid north wind; but the evening is ofoudy, and the wind northeast. At 9 A. M., the thermometer was at 37: 8 P. M., thermometer 42%

ROCHESTER.—The day has been as fine as May. Thermometer 40 at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

AUBURN.—This has been a clear and warm day. Thermometer 41 at 9 P. M. and 42 at 8 P. M. The wind this evening is strong from the 8. W.

SYRACUSE.—We have had a glorbous clear and spring-like day. Not a cloud to be seen, and the wind 5. W.

Thermometer 31½ at 9 A. M., and 40 at 8 P. M.

OMERGO.—The merning was rather cloudy, and a strong south wind prevailed. At 9 c'clock the thermometer 20½, and barometer 30 54.

Utica.—The evening, like the day. Is beautiful. Thermometer 23½, and barometer 30 405 at 9 A. M., at 5 P. M., thermometer 30, and barometer 30 50.

Aleany.—We have been blessed with Truly magnificent weather to day. At 9 A. M., the theomometer was at 24. barometer 30 93. and mersury in barometer 65; 8 P. M., thermometer 38, mercury in barometer 61, and baremeter 30 70.

Taoy.—The weather has been remorkably fine today, and the ice has all disappeared from the river. Thermometer 17 at 9 A. M., and 36 at 8 F. M.

Wattrehall.—The merning was clear, but the evening is cloudy, and indicates a storm. Thermometer 20 at 9 at 9 A. M., and 34 at 8 P.M.

BURLINGTON.—The merning was clear, but the evening is cloudy, and indicates a storm. Thermometer 20 at 9 at 9 A. M., and 37 at 8 P. M.

BURLINGTON.—The merning was clear, but the evening is cloudy, and indicates a storm. Thermometer 20 at 9 at 9 A. M., and 36 at 8 F. M.

BURLINGTON.—The merning was clear, but the evening is cloudy, and thermometer at 34.

St. Jours. C. E.—The morning was fine and pleasant, the wind southwest, and thermometer 20 at 9 o'clock.

BY SAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 23 WALL STREET.

ST. Johns. C. E.—The morning was fine and pleasant, the wind southwest, and thermometer 20 at 9 o'clock.

BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 27 WALL STREET.

OGDENSUMANH.—The weather was very pleasant at noon, with the thermometer at 34. Since then it has become colder, and there are prospects of a snow storm. At 7 P. M. the thermometer was at 15.

WATERIONN.—At 7 this swening the wind was southwest, the sky cloudy, atmosphere mild, and thawing, and the thermometer 35.

FOAT PLAIN.—The thermometer was at 28 at 7 P. M., the wind west, the sky cloudy and indicating snow Philadelphia.—We have a clear night, with the wind N. W. Thermometer 48 at 9 P. M.

WHILDRACEN.—The atmosphere is clear and springlike. Thermometer 35 at 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE.—At 8 P. M. the thermometer was at 40. The day has been very line.

Washington.—This evening the wind is east, and the sky cloudy. Thermometer 49 at 8 P. M.

BY THE ERIE LINE, OFFICE 5 HANOVER STREET

BY THE ERIE LINE, OFFICE 5 HANOVER STREET.
ELMIRA --At 8 P.M. the weather was warm and cloudy, and indicated rain. The thoroughfares are cloudy, and indicated rain. The thoroughfares are very muddy.

Owroo.—The day has been beautiful. Thermometer 56 at 8 P. M. and windsouth.

Binghamton.—The day has been warm and clear, but the evening is a little cloudy, and the wind 8. E. Thermometer 34 at 8 P. M.

Monroos.—The day has been clear and pleasant, but the evening is somewhat cloudy and soid.

Horkspale.—We have had a wrop and sunshining day, but the evening is rather cloudy.

Narrowspale.—We had a heavy white frost last night, which from hard. The morning was bright and mild, with a south wind. This evening it is coid, and slightly cloudy. clightly cloudy.
Cold Braing -- The evening is cold and cloudy, with appearances of a storm.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ARISTA,

titlan and Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant. She left Minstitlan on the 25th ult , and was detained one day inside of the bar, by a norther.

The Hon. R. P. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, came passenger on the A.

or about sixty miles above Minatitian, will about way back, they will examine the balance of the upper river (Contraconicos), and the bar at the mouth, as party (topographical) are engaged in running lines and levels from El Barrio down to the lagoons, and to and levels from El Barrio down to the lagoons, and the Guif of Tebuantepec. Mr. Avery's party are employed between Boca del Monte and El Barrio. When they shall have finished this line, which is short, they will commence and run back in the direction of the Guif of Mexico. on the Momapa river.

Major Barnard has been in advance of the party all the time, arranging for transportation. So, and planning work for the parties on the most available lines.

Annexed are our translations from the Mexican files

The greatest reproach made against the above list, is that they are all moderates. The pures, (strict democrate) who have mainly contributed to place Arista in the Presidential chair, had expected that at least one of the new ministry would have been selected from smong their ranks.

On the very day of his inauguration, while the new President was receiving the convertuinting of his

On the very day of his inauguration, while the new President was receiving the congratulations of his friends, in the midst of a brilliant company, despatches arrived from Generals Ariga and Bustamente, giving an account of the complete overthrow of all the rebel forces at Guanajvato. Eighteen pieces of cannon were taken, besides a great quantity of ammunition, and many prisoners; the leaders have been taken, or have fied. Private letters announce that four of the chiefs have been tried and shot—among them. Ochoa and Fernander—and, as the Manitor announces, an American to begin with, Nothing certain is known as to the object of this revolt. Some say it was in favor of General Almonte. That General is at this moment sleck, being it is said, attacked with the liver complaint, and is in a dangerous situation.

ACCUSATION AND TRIAL OF A STATE GOVERNOR BY CONORESS.

The members of the Legislature of the State of San Luis, have laid before the Federal Congress an accu-sation against the Governor of their State, for dissolv-ing them by an armed force. Congress will, no doubt, take up the question, and decide, in a legal trial, upon the criminality of the Governor.

the criminality of the Governor.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ARISTA.

This was purely an official ceremeny, without any popular exhibition, according to the wishes of the President; few of the people were admitted to view the ceremony of taking the oath. Early in the morning, the troops of the line and the National Guard, were on foot, numbering 3,000 men. At 11 o'cleck, they formed on the Alameda, where they remained in the great square, when after the installation, they escotted the President and authorities to the cathedral, when a grand to deum was performed in henor of the occasion.

coession.

At one o'clock P. M., General Arista went to the Chamber of Deputies to take the oath. It was as follows:

I. Mariano Arista, President of the United States of Mexico awear by God and the Holy Evangelists, that I will discharge faithfully the duties which those I will discharge faithfully the duties which those I will discharge faithfully the duties which those I will desend, and cause to be defended, the constitution, bill of rights, and general laws of the confederation.

He alterwards delivered the following

and general laws of the confederation.

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ADDERSS.

If have just in the most solemn manner, bound myself to the nation, swearing before God in the most solemn manner to defend the system which governs us, impelled, not by a vain ceremony or by ignoble views, but by the internal cerviction which I feel that that regime is the ordy one that can save us.

There may now, gentlemen, he remembered three spechs, during which our country has been filuminated by some rays of felicity, dispersing for a time the darkness which for so long a period has avershadowed us; and at those times the federal system ruled. On we claim the title of men of honor or good faith if we visiate the trachings of experience?

I believe, gentlemen, that the government, if it comprehends well its mission, should, as far as it is able, give an impulse to every thing that may make the Rattes great and happy; because in this manner all the portions of society may co-operate in such a manner that the Union may appear strong at the moment when it may be called on to maintain its most sacred interests.

Consequently every thing will be done by the cen-

when it may be called on to maintain its most cacred interests.

Consequently every thing will be done by the central authorities to enable the States to equalize the expenses and their revenues; to multiply their ways of ecumunication; to augment their agricultural and commercial industry; in short, to make them great and powerful, attracting to their bosoms the intelligent, industrious and enlightened population which they so much need. This power and grandeur, far from indusing jealous loars in the government of the

Union, will cause it the greatest pleasure, such as that with which a loving father views the happiness of any of his children.

Peacs will be maintained at any cost, as the only manner in which the happiness and prosperify of our compatriots can be secured. This inestimable hieseing is the first necessity of the Republic, in order that the just and legal succession of the administration may banish even the idea of those revorts which have heretofore so distracted and impoverished us.

The exact and well comprehended independence of the supreme powers, while every one is permitted to pursue his course in his own path, in accordance with the hardsony of the whole system, and the rigorous observance of the constitution, will the sufficient to save us, and will restore to all the fall enjoyment of their rights, without fear of those sources which in other times have compelled the Legislasture to restrict them.

This is the moment, gentlemen, at which I may desire to the nation, in presence of its representatives, that only gratified for the high coindenies that has been reposed in me has induced me to accept so elevated a position, which I sincerely believe to be above my shiftlines and merits. Gratifical accepts of elevated a position, which I sincerely believe to be above my shiftlines and merits. Gratifical exects me in such a meaner that I shall feel myself obliged to consectate my whole time to, the public service. Protected as I hope by Providence, which knows the rectifude of my intentions, and added ir my efforts by all good men—by those who merit the honerable title of patriot—I while endeavor to gover a worthily the country of my birth, whose felfectly is the object of my most ordent desires."

In reply 2b this address, which was received with evident capproidation, D. Marthon Yauer made a few remarks, congretulating Aristo on his accession to office

NO AMERICAN SHOP, APTER ALL.
[From the Tract d' Union, Jan. 22.]
The insurgents of Guanajusto were surprised at night by Gen. Uraga, and completely routed. Four of the leaders were taken and immediately shot; one of these was a German, and not an American, as we stated before.

LOSS OF A PRENCH BRIG IN CAMPEACHY.

The French brig, the Shark, which salled from Vera Cruz for Campeachy, for a carge of logwood, was entirely lost in the port of Laguira, Campeachy. Sae succeeded in getting into the port in a violent storm; but having lost her anchors, she became, in the port itself, a prey to the violence of the winds, and was totally lost. The passengers and crew were all saved.

Mr. Letcher, United States Minister to Mccico, has left for the United States; before his departure, he gave a grand dinner to the new President; during his absence the legation will be in the hands of the Secretary. STRAM CONVEYANCE HETWEEN DROWNSVILLE AND

There was a slight show of revolt in the State of Michoacan, a few days ago, but it was promptly sup-

pressed.
The Mexican Beundary Commission had arrived at Paso del Norte.
The Vera Crux Eco del Comercio says, that from the 1st ult. San Juan de Nioaragua was to be a free port.
The war in Yucatan still continues, though with ne declaive results on either side. A great effort is to be made in the spring to bring the Indians to terms.
The papers of Yucatan are very indiguant against the English authorities of Yucatan for interfering in the affairs of the Peninsula. The Vera Crux papers think that Mexico ought to remonstate seriously with Great Britain on her infraction of her treaty stipulations. They say that Spain only permitted England to establish a factory at Balize, to carry on the trade in log wood, under the express stipulation that no fortification should be erected. In spite of this the English have jortified Balize, taken possession of a large tract of country, and exercise authority over it just as if it had always belonged to them.
The northern States of Mexico are still infested by the Indians. Coahuila, Chihuahua and Durango, are everyon by them.

overrun by them. A large party took possession the town of Parras without opposition, and committe the greatest atrocities.

The Affair between Messas. Boyle and Marriott.

Annapalis, Md., Feb. 9, 1851.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.

Sir.—The communication of a Baltimore correspondent of the Herald, published on the 6th inst., contains a statement of a difficulty between Mr. Royle, of this city, and myself, to which I feel bound to reply. First. That the difference did not originate in the manner stated, either directly or indirectly. Becond, That the encounter did not take place at the Governor's. Third. That there is not one word of truth in the reference made to this matter by the said correspondent, except that there was a rencounter between Mr Boyle and myself. Your correspondent has been entirely misinformed as to its origin, 25. Do me the favor to correct the statement. Very respectfully, your obt. servant.

Musical.

Christy's Missanas.—A fine bill for to-night—beautiful negro melodies, excellent instrumental performances, capital burlesque opers, and exquisite dancing.

Fallows' Missanas.—A bill of great variety is offered to-night. The hand is first-rate, and their neg-

FRILOWS' MINSTREES. A bill of great variety is of-fered to-night. The band is first-rate, and their per-formances are received with enthusiastic obsers. THEODORE EIGERLOY WILL GIVE a grand quartette series, at the Hope Chapel, Broadway, on Saturday evening, Feb. 15. Miss Laura A. Jones, Mr. Otto Dresel, Mr. J. Noll, Mr. Reyer, and Mr. I. Eichern, will assist Mr. Eisfeldt. The musical selections are excellent.

DEANK FAMILY.—This deservedly popular family give another of their histrionic and musical entertain-ments on Thursday avening next, at Freemason's Itali. Miss Famnyiwill recite some of her most favorite

Bosoness in Bosrow.—Mile. Borghese's concert, on Saturday evening, was one of the best of the season. The lady acquitted herself most happily. We have had no one infuse so much hearty enthusiasm in't an audience, during the whole winter. She has a voice of much power. Resibility, and sweetness, which ahe manages with the greatest facility. In many of her tones there is a richness we never heard surpassed. Her whole voice has a warmth and freshness well calculated to win the admiration of an appreciating audience. She was heartily applauded in all her performances, and in several heartily so. In Rondo Britiante, from "Don Pasquale" she fairly fired her audience with enthusiasm. It was the gem of the programme, and was called for a second time most loudly. The Rataplan was given beautifully. It came upon the ear as charmingly as the summer eroning breeze upon the terred brow. Besides, it was wedded to an archness of manner which gave it a fine effect. There was a silveryness in many of the cadenias quite exquisite. Nearly the same may be said of Scene of Couplets Dramangings, from "La Prophete." It was brilliant and fedicitous. The dwe from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." with Sig Sanquirico, was most excellent, hitting the audience finely. In fine, we may say that the distinguished lady acquitted herself in the most creatishe hand acceptable manner. We trut that Mile. Borghese will iavor our citizens with one or more concerts. We know full well it she becomes known to the Bestenians she will become a great favorite. Her merits are of the drat order, and deserve a liberal patronage.—Boston Bee, Feb. 11. BORGHESE IN BOSTON,-Mile. Borghese's concert, on

Supreme Court—Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell

Frs. 13.—Joseph Betanty vr. Joseph Odell—This was an action for the sum of \$300 wages, alleged to be due, under the following circumstances:—Plaintiff states that, is the month of August, 1848, the defendant was master of the sloop Superior, leaded with a cargo of stone, and bound from East Chester to New York, that the vessel was wrecked on her voyage, and the defendant employed the plaintiff to act as a sailor, and procure other sid, to raise the vessel from her stranding. The plaintiff did procure the assistance of several others, and raised the vessel, and brought her to a place of raisty, for repairs. The defended hat, since that period, failed to pay for such labor, for which he agreed to give the plaintiff \$20 per day. The defence is that the plaintiff was employed by him for the sum of \$50, which was paid him by the comer of the vessel, and also that defendant paid him twelve shillings per day for sensiting him to work the sloop to a place of easety. Adjourned.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Fig. 12—in the matter of Rothrohild and others, held to bail for a breach of the lotter; laws. Chief Justice Edmonds refused to reduce the ball, or interfers with the rule laid on the prisoners by the Mayor.